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U.S. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION  
DENVER, COLORADO

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HANDBOOK FOR  
COUNTY WAR MEAT COMMITTEES

- I. Table of Contents
- II. Background material
  - A. Why food orders /
  - B. Summary of Food Distribution Orders to date
  - C. Background of War Meat Orders
  - D. Summary of War Meat Orders
- III. Meat Orders and amendments with which County Committees deal
  - A. Check list of orders, amendments, and supplements
  - B. FDO 26, amendments and supplements
    - 1. Index to provisions
  - C. FDO 27, amendments and supplements
    - 1. Index to provisions
  - D. FDO 48, amendments and supplements
    - 1. Index to provisions
- IV. Procedure for County War Meat Committees  
(To be supplied)

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## WHY WAR FOOD ORDERS?

The rapid transition of food from a commonplace, plentiful peacetime commodity to an increasingly potent weapon of war has necessitated many changes in our food economy - in fact, it has necessitated a food economy.

When the demand for food mounts rapidly, running far ahead of available supply, controlled distribution is a prerequisite to efficient distribution. Its aim is to assure the best possible utilization of our food supply. Farmers and food processors, in the first line of this war food front, are producing as never before, breaking production records despite mounting hardships. Even in the face of this increased production, supply has not kept up with demand -- a demand resulting from heavily increased civilian buying power, the need for additional quantities of food for our fighting forces, our Allies, and for our commercially-isolated territories.

Moving to bring about a fair and efficient distribution of our available food supplies to meet these requirements, a number of War Food Orders have been issued.

These orders have various purposes. Some are directed at bringing about economies in the processing and distribution of food to help prevent increases in costs to consumers, and to conserve manpower, transportation and processing and facilities. Others set up specific allocation of certain foods among civilians and direct war requirements. Some have the purpose of holding back from regular commercial channels a proportion of the supply to make sure that military requirements can be met fully. Still others allocate foods in short supply, so they will go as far as possible and will not disappear too fast in the face of greatly expanded consumer buying. Many of the orders combine several of these purposes.

In the formulation of orders which affect the civilian supply, strong civilian representation is provided. The Food Distribution Administration has three special Branches whose job is to represent civilian requirements at every step of policy making and program operation, including the study of available food supplies, determination of civilian requirements, and defense of those requirements against other demands of the food supply.

Since the first order -- on bakery products -- was issued in January 1943, a total of more than 55 orders have been put into effect. All have been drafted after conferences with the various food trades involved, and many of the policies and programs have been suggested by the industries themselves.

The "bread order" was the first of the so-called "economy" orders. Although many thought it had to do only with the slicing of bread, it was far more comprehensive. It discontinued the wasteful practice of consignment selling of bread; placed re-





strictions on the varieties of bread a baker may sell; and provided that all white bread must be enriched to meet approved nutritive standards. These provisions had the joint purpose of helping to prevent a rise in the price of bread to consumers, provide more economical distribution, conserve supplies of critical raw food materials used by bakers, save labor and equipment, and safeguard the nutritional value of white bread.

Somewhat similar were later orders designed to bring about economies in milk marketing and to make more milk available for other manufactured foods by cutting down on the production of ice cream and other frozen dairy products; also on the production of heavy cream.

First of the "set aside" orders directed manufacturers of creamery butter to hold a certain percentage of their monthly production to be purchased by the Government for direct war requirements. Similar orders, reserving various percentages of production, have been instituted for cheese, meats, some citrus products, and other commodities.

In the case of meats, a series of orders have been issued to control distribution so that all needs, military, civilian, and Allied, are best served; to maintain an even flow of meat in civilian channels to implement the rationing program; to set up a permit system for slaughterers to help wipe out black market operations.

Another type of allocation order -- directing the flow of short supplies of raw materials to processors and marketers on an equitable basis -- has been put in effect on commodities such as burley tobacco, tea, cocoa, and spices. Based on the estimated available supplies, the allocations or quotas are designed to stretch the supply over the necessary period.

Each order is different, formulated to meet a specific need. Frequently, the situation changes after an order is issued, which necessitates a change in the order itself. Sometimes, because of lack of precedent, it cannot be determined exactly what effect an order will have until it is tried, and that also necessitates occasional revisions.

The prime purpose of all of these food orders, however, is to fit food to its wartime job, to provide for the needs of our Armed Forces and civilians, and insofar as possible, provide supplies to our Allies who desperately need food to keep in the fight.



SUMMARIES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION ORDER  
IMPORTANT IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Following is a summary of those Food Distribution Orders that may be of particular interest in the Rocky Mountain Region. Those orders that do not affect agricultural commodities produced in this region have been omitted. The summary of each order is intentionally very brief and further information, if desired, can be obtained from the FDA State Office.

Order No. 2 (Effective February 1, 1943) Dairy Products (Butter).

Requires every person who produced more than 12,000 pounds of butter in any calendar month since January, 1942 to set aside and hold for delivery to designated agencies, a quantity of butter equal to such percentage as the Director of Food Distribution may order. The butter must grade 89 score or better. The set-aside quota for May, June, and July is 50% of all butter produced during each of these months.

Order No. 8 (Effective February 1, 1943).

The objective of this order is to reduce the consumption of milk-solids in frozen dairy foods (includes ice cream, French ice cream, ice milks, milk ices, frozen custards, sherberts and other similar preparations) and in mix (includes ice cream mix, ice cream powders, milk ice mix, ice milk mix, milk shake and other similar preparations). The order sets up each month beginning February 1, 1943 as an allocation period and provides that processors limit the use of milk solids in all frozen dairy foods to 65% of the quantities used for civilian consumption in the corresponding month during the base period December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942.

Order No. 11 (Effective February 1, 1943).

Purpose of the order is to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of milk and milk products to meet war and civilian needs. The order restricts the sale of milk in less than quart size containers for consumption in homes; prohibits stores, restaurants, hotels and other similar establishments from refusing delivery of milk or cream they have previously ordered and prohibits these establishments from buying bottled milk, bulk milk and cream from more than 2 handlers during any 3 consecutive days; provides for deposits on bottles in the home delivery trade. Rural areas and incorporated places under 5,000 are exempt from the order.

Order No. 12 (Effective January 29, 1943).

This order supersedes WPB Conservation Order M-267, under which half the butter in cold storage in 35 principal markets between November 6 and November 20, 1942 was reserved for war needs, from the War Production Board to the Food Distribution Administration. Food Order No. 2 was established as a permanent measure to insure a butter reserve.





Order No. 13 (Effective February 3, 1943).

This order supersedes WPB's Conservation Order M-259 issued November 25, 1942. Provisions of the order prohibiting the delivery of cream having a milk fat content in excess of 19%, except to another producer or to hospitals or persons for use in supervised medical treatment, remain unchanged.

Order No. 15 (Effective February 15, 1943).

Under this order each producer of Cheddar Cheese producing more than 8,000 pounds in any month since the beginning of 1942, is required to set aside at least 50% of his production beginning February 15, 1943 for sale to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Food Distribution Administration, and other designated Governmental agencies. Effective May 1, the percentage of Cheddar Cheese to be set aside was increased from 50% to 70% for the months of May, June, and July.

Order No. 16 (Effective January 30, 1943).

Supersedes WPB Order M-205 but continues in effect the same regulations. It provides that each packer set aside for Governmental purchase his entire supply of raisins, diced apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and prunes. Provision is made for releasing quantities of these dried fruits to the civilian trade.

Order No. 20 (Effective February 11, 1943).

This order is designated to provide approximately 1,050,000,000 pounds of lard to meet war requirements this year. It provides that federally inspected packers will be required to reserve 50% of their weekly lard production for purchase by the Food Distribution Administration.

Order No. 26 (Effective midnight March 31, 1943).

(See III (B) of this handbook for complete description.)

Order No. 28 (Effective March 5, 1943).

Requires that all slaughterers operating under Federal inspection set aside for Government use such quantities of meat as may be specified by the Director of Food Distribution, and establishes restrictions on sale and delivery and provides for allocating supplies to Government agencies or authorized processors. At present, no specific percentages are required to be set aside.

Order No. 30 (Effective March 21, 1943).

This order provides that dehydration processors must set aside all stocks and future production of dehydrated Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, and rutabagas for purchase by the Food Distribution Administration or by the Army. Other vegetables may be added later. Also, every processor shall process, pack, label, and case dehydrated vegetables produced by him in accordance with any directions that may be issued by the Director of Food Distribution.

Director of Food Inspection

Director of Food Inspection

Order No. 40 (Effective March 25, 1943).

This order requires that all shell eggs in cold storage on May 31, 1943 be set aside for Government requirements. The order also provides that no eggs may be stored after May 31 except for Government uses. This order applies to any person or business entity owning eggs in a room or rooms containing a total of 1500 cubic feet or more of storage space and equipped to be refrigerated to a temperature of 40\* or less on and after June 1, 1943.

Order No. 41 (Effective March 25, 1943).

This order reserves the entire 1943 production of spray process diced whole eggs for delivery to Governmental agencies. The order affects all manufacturers of dried whole eggs. It limits the production of frozen and liquid eggs, dried yolks, dried albumen, and pan-dried whole eggs to the quantities produced and sold for commercial use in the United States in 1942.

Order No. 45 (Effective April 1, 1943).

This order reserves 55% of the supplies of dry edible beans and 60% of dry peas and split-peas, of certain classes in the hands of processors or "First owners". The purpose of the order is to assure necessary supplies for military and allied needs. First owners and processors affected include producer cooperatives and associations and others who own, on the effective date of the order more than 10,000 pounds of beans, peas, and split-peas purchased from a producer, or whose combined purchases or sales during any calendar month following the effective sale of the order exceed 5,000 pounds.

Affected by the order are all dry beans, dry peas and split-peas of these classes: beans - pea, great northern, small white, flat small white, light red kidney, dark red kidney, western red kidney, cranberry, small red, pink, pinto, baby lima, and lima; peas - Alaska, Scotch, green, white Canada, first and best, and marrow fat; and green and yellow split-peas.

Order No. 47 (Effective April 6, 1943).

Supersedes WPB General Preference Order M-118. This order limits the amount of honey that may be used in the manufacture of food products. It also establishes quotas, for three-month period ending March 31, 1943 and each subsequent three-month period, on amount of honey to be used in manufacturing other products. It requires persons, who purchase 10,000 or more pounds of honey in any month for manufacturing other products to make reports to Director of Food Distribution.

Order No. 48 (Effective April 6, 1943).

(See III (D) of this handbook for complete description.)





Order No. 49 (Effective April 15, 1943).

This order provides for the establishment of a program for controlling shipment of Irish potatoes from the State of Maine or from any other State specified by the Director of Food Distribution. No potatoes can be shipped from Maine without a permit from FDA to cover such shipment.

Order No. 50 (Effective April 25, 1943).

This order requires that shorn and pulled domestic wool which has not been sold by producers prior to April 25 must be sold to and purchased only by the Commodity Credit Corporation, with certain exceptions. However, producers may sell lots of less than 1,000 pounds to a secondary handler and deliver lots of any size to a secondary handler on consignment for sale to the Corporation.

Order No. 51 (Effective April 27, 1943).

Supersedes General Preference Order M-54 insofar as applied to edible molasses. In general the provisions are the same that no blender or food manufacturer shall accept delivery of edible molasses during any marketing year in excess of 100% of a yearly supply.

Order No. 52 (Effective May 5, 1943).

This order has been established to improve distribution of corn among manufacturers, feed mixers, and feeders by limiting stocks they may purchase and deliver. Purchases and deliveries by manufacturers and feed mixers are limited to a 45-day supply and feeders to a 90-day supply, including present stocks on hand. Country elevator operators are permitted to accept corn on condition they offer it for sale within 90 days of delivery. Dealers may accept corn if they have contracts or orders from manufacturers, feed mixers, feeders, or Government agencies calling for delivery within 30 days, or orders from dealers who have such contracts or order; and if the corn will be sold to these persons and agencies within 30 days.

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## BACKGROUND OF THE MEAT ORDERS

Gains made in our food supply by the record meat production of American farmers are seriously threatened to be offset by problems of distribution. The increase in hogs and cattle which brought livestock numbers on January 1, 1943, to an all-time high were possible in large part because of the record supplies of feed grains in the ever normal granary, and expansion in the production of hay and the improvement of pastures. But the farmers' splendid contribution in producing food for freedom must be protected by insuring that the meat and other foodstuffs are properly distributed and utilized.

Large scale "black market" operations have made it necessary to control the slaughter of livestock for sale by licensing butchers, local slaughtering plants and farm slaughterers, beginning April 1, 1943. This action will supplement the Meat Restriction Order which was placed in effect October 1, 1942, by the Office of Price Administration, under which order large meat packers whose quarterly production exceeded 500,000 pounds of meat have been limited in their sales to civilian consumers by a quota equal to 70 percent of the 1941 sales of beef, veal and pork, and 75 percent of their 1941 sales of lamb and mutton. Sales by other slaughterers were limited to the amounts sold in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

With increased livestock numbers, it is estimated that some 25 billion pounds of meat will be processed in 1943. Of this amount, 17 billion pounds are slated for domestic consumption, 8 billion pounds being earmarked for military and lend-lease use. Thus the entire meat output of federally inspected packing plants in excess of civilian meat quotas goes automatically for military use and to meet lend-lease requirements.

The army has been able to purchase in the last few months only a fraction of its needed beef supplies. It has had to make up the shortage with pork. As a result, the army has been prevented from building up its pork stocks as planned during the present heavy marketing season in anticipation of the lighter marketings of next summer. Each shipload of meats under lend-lease has taken so completely the available stocks that no reserve has been left for future lend-lease shipments.

Rationing of meats cannot be effective if some of the supplies by-pass the rationing program. Obviously, any successful rationing system depends upon every section of the country receiving its pro-rata share of existing supplies. If proper distribution is not made, ration coupons will become worthless in shortage areas. Should this happen, civilian morale would be weakened.

The underlying reason for rationing and price control is to make sure that every American, rich or poor, can get his fair share of food. Rationing makes it impossible for the wealthy to buy large amounts at prices higher than the less fortunate can pay, or for persons to get more than their share by going from store to store, thus leaving little





or no stock for sale to other consumers. There will be sufficient food to keep everyone well nourished if the supply is distributed equitably and utilized properly. However, when some individuals obtain more than their share they are reducing the share of some other person who may be a soldier, sailor, marine, civilian worker, or any ally.

Some violations of the Meat Restriction Order have been more thoughtless than willful. The small operators may not realize the serious consequences which attend their operations. Since each portion of our supply is carefully calculated and relied upon to fill a particular need, the meat seller who allows some special customer or friend to get more than he should have is hurting the war effort. Considering the sacrifices farmers have made to increase their livestock output for the war effort - not for the "black market" - such actions are extremely serious.

By disregarding ceilings and operating at higher prices, some "black market" operators have bought livestock which otherwise would have gone to legitimate slaughterers. Such meat could not be controlled under rationing and would thus create a shortage somewhere else. Other "black market" operators are paying farm slaughterers who do not know of their illegal operations, regular ceiling prices for meat and selling it to the consumers at exorbitant prices.

Usually "black market" operations are wasteful of important animal products. Some of the hides are either buried and never find their way to market, or are so damaged that their usefulness is seriously impaired. This means the loss of leather vitally needed in the war effort. Fats which ordinarily would be used for consumption or for the manufacture of munitions are not utilized. Edible offal such as hearts, liver, kidneys, tongue, etc., frequently are lost to consumers. American and her allies cannot afford waste of these critical foods, supplies, and munitions.

Meat purchased outside legal channels may present a consumer menace. Some of the meat may be from animals that are sick or badly diseased or are in a dying condition, or it may be contaminated because of unsanitary slaughter conditions. Need for smuggling the carcasses makes probable inadequate refrigeration and care.

Since early this year the Department of Agriculture has issued three meat orders which are now in effect, and has taken over the administration of another. These rulings were to provide closer control over the slaughter of livestock and sale of meat so that the black market operations could be stamped out and all meat brought into legitimate channels of trade where it would be available for war needs and for rationing among the civilian population.

One, the livestock dealer permit order, (FDO 26), requires all livestock dealers to obtain permits to buy and sell livestock and to keep records of their purchases and sales. (Farmers are not required to obtain dealer permits, but they are asked to keep records of their purchases and sales.)



The second order, the slaughter permit order, (FDO 27), requires all livestock slaughterers who sell meat, including farmers and local butchers, to operate under a slaughter permit system and, as an aid to enforcement, to stamp their permit numbers at least once on each wholesale cut.

Another order, Meat Restriction Order No. 1, was transferred from the Office of Price Administration at about the same time as the first two orders went into effect. This order, embodying a quota system on the basis of quarter year periods, applies to slaughterers in general whose meat production exceeded 500,000 pounds in any quarter beginning October 1, 1942. The slaughter permit order applies to all slaughterers who are not registered under the Restriction Order but does not regulate farm slaughter for home consumption.

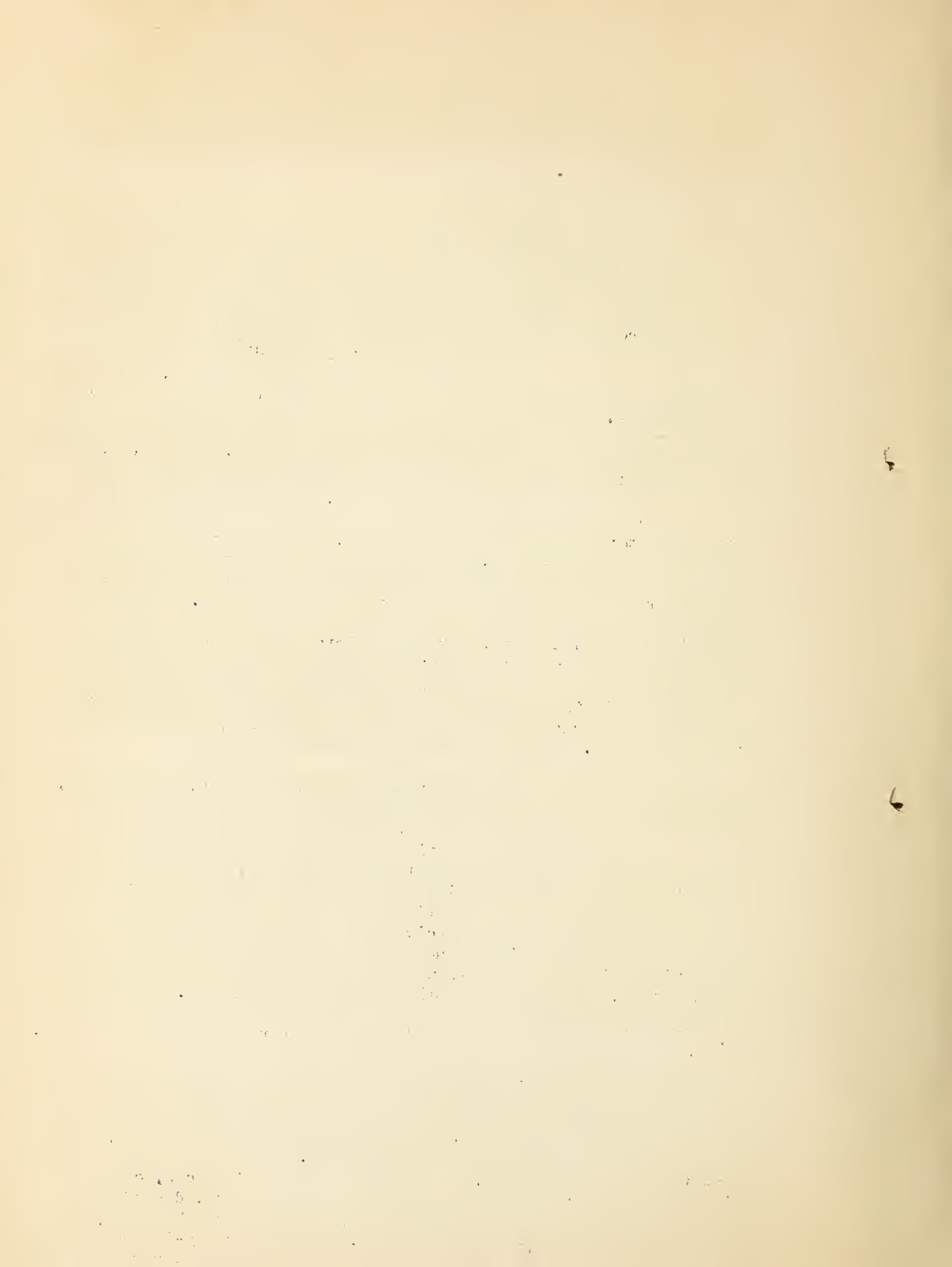
These orders do not restrict the total slaughter of livestock but they do limit the amount of meat allowed to flow into civilian channels. Slaughterers who have Federal inspection may slaughter to full capacity, but must supply the Armed Forces, Lend-Lease buying agency (FDA) and other exempt purchasers with all the meat they produce above their civilian quotas.

The War Food Administration issued a third order, FDO 48 and Amendment 1, instituting inventory controls over Federally inspected and other slaughterers, limiting the quantity of meats they can hold in storage. With the inauguration of the point system of consumer rationing and the suspension of the set-aside order it was necessary to institute a control over inventories of slaughterers so that current production above the quantity required for a necessary working inventory would be moved into civilian channels to the extent necessary to honor the ration points; and so that all production in addition to the ration point requirements would flow as quickly as possible to the Armed Forces, Lend-Lease and other government agencies.

This limitation on inventories is temporary and will be in effect only until a more permanent form of control of slaughterers' stocks on hand has been devised.

Main reason for the slaughter permit order was to help maintain meat production by different classes of slaughterers at levels representing approximately normal relationships. The plan was to assure that the Federal agencies, especially the Armed Services, could fulfill their meat requirements and also that consumers, dependent upon interstate shipments for meat supplies, could secure their fair share of the supply available for civilians. Only federally-inspected meat can be shipped interstate or will be purchased by the Government agencies.

The slaughter permit order became effective at about the time meat rationing was inaugurated. War Boards and other issuing agencies were authorized in an amendment to the order, effective April 2, to grant permits and temporary quotas to slaughterers without 1941 bases. They also were authorized to grant temporary increases to those whose bases were considered abnormally low. Indications are that in some areas slaughter permits were issued to butchers and local slaughterers to an extent that permitted the production and distribution of meat, especially beef, in excess of the proportionate share of the civilian





supply normally furnished by such slaughterers. Also some retail butchers who previously had purchased all or most of their meat from commercial slaughterers were granted slaughter permits to supplement such purchases.

As a result much livestock, especially cattle, was diverted from usual commercial channels; Federally-inspected cattle slaughter at the 27 principal packing centers declined 20 percent the first three weeks of April and was only 78 percent of the slaughter in the corresponding period of 1942. The Armed Services in April were unable to fill current beef requirements. Furthermore, consumers dependent on interstate shipments, in many instances, could not obtain beef with their ration coupons. Only a very small quantity of beef is purchased for Lend-Lease shipment.

To bring about a redirection of cattle through commercial channels a second amendment to the slaughter permit order was issued on May 1. This suspended for the month of May all temporary beef quotas and temporary increases in beef quotas to butchers and local slaughterers. It provided definite bases for quotas to those who started slaughtering after May, 1941.

In the readjustment of the beef supply situation expected to be accomplished by this order, the following situations may develop:

(1) In areas that recently have received much of their beef supplies from local slaughter sources, consumers may have less beef than they would like to buy under the rationing program. However, this does not necessarily mean that there will not be enough meats of all kinds to fill consumers' point rationing requirements. Under rationing beef has been the "preferred" meat.

(2) There may be some reaction in beef cattle prices. Many of the butchers who have increased their cattle slaughter have been operating under retail ceilings that permitted them to pay a higher price for cattle than packers who are required to operate under wholesale ceilings.

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MEAT RESTRICTION ORDER NO. 1

Meat Restriction Order No. 1 was transferred from the Office of Price Administration on April 1, when the first two meat orders went into effect. This order, embodying a quota system on the basis of quarterly periods, applies, in general, to quota slaughterers, those whose meat production exceeds 500,000 pounds in any quarter. The slaughter permit order applies to non-quota slaughterers, those who are not registered under the Restriction Order; but this order does not regulate farm slaughter for home consumption.

At the same time the restriction order was transferred to the WTA, the WTA announced the quotas of meat which persons subject to the order were permitted to deliver for civilian consumption during the period, April through June 30, 1943. These percentages, applicable only to quota slaughterers limit meat deliveries for civilian use during the three-month period to the following percentages of the deliveries made in the corresponding period of 1941: beef and veal, 65 percent; pork, 75 percent; and lamb and mutton, 70 percent.

These limitations do not restrict the total slaughter of livestock but they do limit the amount of meat allowed to flow into civilian channels. Slaughterers who have Federal inspection may slaughter to full capacity, but must supply the Armed Forces, Lend-Lease buying agency (FDA) and other exempt purchasers with all the meat they produce above their civilian quotas.

Administration of this order is handled direct from the Washington Office because many of the packers covered by its provisions have plants in many sections of the country.

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AMENDMENT TO MEAT RESTRICTION ORDER #1

On May 27, the War Food Administration announced an amendment to the order involving several adjustments in industry operations relating to the slaughter of livestock. The changes do not affect civilian meat supplies.

Under previous regulations all persons slaughtering meat except quota slaughterers not operating under Federal inspection, were required to mark the meat so as to identify the person for whom it was slaughtered. This identification might be an inspection stamp, the quota slaughterer's registration number, or the permit number of the farmer, butcher, or local slaughterer for whom the meat was slaughtered.

Under the amendment quota slaughterers are required, beginning May 31, to stamp each wholesale cut of meat with a city, county, State or Federal inspection number. If such a slaughterer does not possess an inspection number he must obtain an identifying number by applying to the War Food Administration in Washington.

In the past, provisions of MRO-1 permitted a quota slaughterer to deliver any meat custom slaughtered for other quota slaughterers without charge against the quotas of the person who did the slaughtering if he secured a certificate acknowledging delivery of such meat. However, any meat delivered to a non-quota slaughterer (farm slaughterer, butcher, or local slaughterer) had to be charged against the quota of the person who did the slaughtering.

The amendment to MRO-1 changes this ruling. It provides that a quota slaughterer may custom slaughter livestock for any person holding a permit under the livestock permit order if he receives a certification from him. Such slaughter is charged to the quota of the person who owns the livestock and is not charged against the quota of the person who kills the livestock.

The deliveries of meat by non-quota slaughterers into civilian channels were limited by MRO-1, and the slaughter by such persons was limited by the livestock permit order. To enable these persons to deliver all of the meat which they slaughter, the amendment provides that they may deliver any meat legally slaughtered under the provisions of the permit order.



FOOD DISTRIBUTION ORDER NO. 26  
THE LIVESTOCK DEALER PERMIT ORDER

Under the dealer-permit order anyone who deals in livestock--who buys and sells cattle, hogs, and sheep and normally keeps them for less than 30 days--is considered a dealer and is required to get a permit from the County War Board. He also is required to keep a record of his livestock purchases and sales including the date he bought the animals, from whom he bought them, their weight, the price he paid for them, to whom he sold them, and the price received. The dealer in livestock gets no stamp of any kind nor are his operations restricted.

The only dealers who are not required to secure a permit are those who operate only on "posted stockyards," that is, those operating under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act. These dealers already are required to keep complete records of all their purchases and sales and such records are inadequate for the purpose of the permit plan. In case they also operate off the posted markets they must obtain a permit and keep a record of all such operations.

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II-D-1  
6-10-43

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION ORDER NO. 27 -- SLAUGHTER PERMIT ORDER

Under the slaughter permit order, any person who slaughters animals for the delivery of meat must, in all instances, obtain a permit to slaughter unless he is registered under the Meat Restriction Order. Farmers who slaughter animals only for home use need not obtain permits, but a permit is required if they deliver any of the meat to others. All slaughterers also must keep complete records of all livestock slaughtered.

The permits to farmers in all areas and to local butchers and meat packers in small towns are issued by County USDA War Meat Committees. Butchers and local slaughterers in larger cities must obtain permits from local USDA offices. In most cases, these are the Federal meat inspection and grading offices of the Food Distribution Administration.

Another provision of the order requires that after March 31 anyone who slaughters to deliver meat must have an individual permit number. Slaughterers who operate under Federal, State, county, or city inspection are permitted to use the same numbers they now stamp on wholesale meat cuts. Other slaughterers who are given numbers for the first time also are required to stamp their slaughter permit numbers conspicuously on each wholesale cut of meat delivered. The number must be at least a quarter of an inch high, and be preceded by the letter "P" and include the state and county codes and the assigned number -- all in a deep purple color. Farmers who obtain permits for the delivery of meat directly to consumers may comply with this requirement of attaching a tag showing the permit number, to the meat they deliver.

Main reason for the slaughter permit order was to help maintain meat production by different classes of slaughterers at levels representing approximately normal relationships. The plan was to assure that the Federal agencies, especially the Armed Forces, could fulfill their meat requirements and also that consumers dependent upon interstate shipments for meat supplies could secure their fair share of the supply available to civilians. Only Federally-inspected meat can be shipped interstate or will be purchased by the Government agencies.

As a required procedure, a list of all permits issued by the County USDA War Boards are to be forwarded to the Regional Food Distribution Administrators through the State War Boards. Whenever the County War Boards believe a violation of the slaughter permit is occurring, a full report will be made and forwarded in the same manner. County and State War Boards, however, will not be responsible for compliance or investigation of alleged violations. All investigations of alleged violations will be made by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration. Records of the Office of Price Administration, including the monthly slaughter and sales report, may be used by these officials in developing any prosecution against alleged violators.

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ATTENDMENT 2 TO FDO 27 -- CANCELS TEMPORARY

QUOTAS

To bring about a redirection of cattle through commercial channels, a second amendment to the slaughter permit order was issued on May 1. This cancelled all temporary beef quotas and temporary increases in beef quotas to butchers and local slaughterers. It provided definite bases for quotas to those who started slaughtering after May 1941.

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AMENDMENT 3 TO FDO NO. 27 -- BUTCHERS' BEEF QUOTAS FOR  
JUNE

On June 1, butchers were notified individually through regional FDA offices that the policy established in May by amendment 2 to FDO 27, limiting cattle slaughter to the 1941 level with few specific exceptions, would be continued in June. Amendment 3 establishes butchers' cattle quotas for June in accordance with these notices. Any butcher who slaughtered in June 1941 is limited to the cattle slaughter he did in that month. Any butcher whose slaughtering operations starts later is limited to 50 per cent of his average monthly slaughter in the first 9 months of 1942.

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FDO NO. 27.1 -- MONTHLY REPORTS REQUIRED FROM BUTCHERS  
AND LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS

On May 27, 1943 the WFA announced Director Food Distribution Order No. 27.1. Effective on date of issue, it requires local slaughterers to make monthly reports of their slaughter operations. Monthly reports also will be required from butchers but only for those months when their slaughter exceeds 4,000 pounds live weight.

The monthly report for butchers will contain the number and total live weight of each kind of animal slaughtered during the month. The report for local slaughterers covers the number of head, live weight and dressed weight of livestock slaughtered and the conversion weight of meat delivered to Government agencies and authorized processors.

Purpose of the ruling is to determine the amount of livestock slaughtered by the two types of slaughterers and to check compliance with the slaughter permit order. It will assist in ascertaining the approximate monthly production of meats so that more accurate adjustment of meat ration values can be made; and it will help allocate total supplies equitably among the Armed Forces, Lend-Lease, and the civilian population.

Report forms already have been forwarded to local slaughterers, who have filed reports covering the month of April and who are required to file reports for May and each following month. Both types of reports must be mailed by the slaughterers to regional offices of the Food Distribution Administration, not later than 5 days after the end of each month, in the case of butchers, and not later than 10 days after the end of each month in the case of local slaughterers.

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DIRECTOR FDO NO. 27.2 -- LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS' QUOTAS FOR JUNE

Also on May 27 the War Food Administration announced Director Food Distribution Order 27.2, establishing meat quotas for local slaughterers during June at 80 per cent of the quantity of meat animals they slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941.

This percentage for such slaughterers is the same as it was for April and May and will remain in effect until further notice. Previously, percentages for local slaughterers were announced on a month-to-month basis. Meat quotas for other types of slaughterers are not affected by the new ruling.

Officials explained that monthly beef quotas for local slaughterers who did not kill cattle in the corresponding months of 1941 and therefore have no base period will be determined by one of two methods. Such slaughterers who killed cattle during the first 9 months of 1942 may slaughter in June and subsequent months (until further notice) 50 per cent of their average monthly kill during that 1942 period. Those who did not slaughter cattle during the first 9 months of 1942 are given a quota equivalent to their average monthly deliveries of beef made in accordance with the meat restriction order from October to March.

Local slaughterers' quotas for all other meats (pork, lamb, mutton, and veal) in cases where there was no slaughter in the corresponding month of 1941, will be 80 per cent of the amount established in their permanent quota base under Food Distribution Order 27; or, if a permanent base has not been assigned, the quotas will be 80 per cent of the quantity of meat they are permitted to slaughter under their temporary quota base.

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FDO NO. 48

Inventory control over federally inspected slaughterers, limiting the quantity of certain meat they can hold in storage is instituted by the issuance of this order. After April 17, 1943, these slaughterers are not permitted to have more pork and beef -- frozen, cured, in cure -- on hand than they had when they calculated their inventories at the end of their second quota period. Slaughterers without quotas may not keep more meat on hand than they had on either March 27 or April 3, 1943.

Inventory control over slaughters other than those federally-inspected is described in Amendment 1 to Food Distribution Order 48.

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AMENDMENT 1 TO FDO 48 -- SLAUGHTERERS' INVENTORIES  
REGULATED ON WEEKEND BASIS

After June 12, beef and pork inventories of all slaughterers, wholesalers, meat handlers and meat processors will be regulated by limiting the quantities of those meats they can hold in storage at the end of each week. This limitation does not apply to stocks in retail stores. Its purpose is to make the meat produced by slaughterers in excess of civilian requirements more readily available to Government purchasing agencies.

The new ruling is incorporated in Amendment 1 to Food Distribution Order No. 48, issued in June. It revises FDO-48, issued April 7, 1943, which instituted inventory controls over Federally-inspected slaughterers only, limiting their inventories of "restricted" beef and pork to stocks on hand, at the end of their second quota period (about March 31, 1943) under the Meat Restriction Order. Officials pointed out that the first limitation on inventories was temporary and was to be in effect only until a more permanent form of controlling slaughterers' stocks on hand was devised.

Under the amendment weekly inventories of "restricted" beef and pork (frozen, cured, or in process of cure) held by persons whose average sales are more than 40,000 pounds a week, will be limited by formulas based on their average weekly quotas under the Meat Restriction Order; or, if they are not subject to that order, on formulas based on their average weekly sales. These persons will be required to make monthly reports to the Chicago office of the Food Distribution Administration.

No person who sells less than 40,000 pounds of meat a week will be permitted to have an inventory on June 12, or at the end of any following week, of more than 50,000 pounds of "restricted" beef and pork combined.

No quota slaughterer will be permitted to have an inventory on June 12 or at the end of any following week: (1) a quantity of restricted beef in excess of one-third of his average weekly beef quota for the current quota period, or (2) a quantity of restricted pork in excess of four times his average weekly pork quotas for the current quota period.

No person other than a quota slaughterer who has sold during any week since April 3, 1943, a quantity of meat with a total net weight of 40,000 pounds will be permitted to have an inventory on June 1 or at the end of any following week: (1) a quantity of restricted beef in excess of one-third of his average weekly delivery of beef other than to Government agencies in the immediately preceding monthly accounting period, or (2) a quantity of restricted pork in excess of four times his average weekly delivery of pork other than to Government agencies in the immediately preceding monthly account period.



Under the Order, any person who operates a branch house is allowed to have an additional quantity of restricted meat because it takes longer to distribute meat through branch houses and therefore more meat is required enroute to and on hand in branch houses than is required if the meat is sold directly from the packing house. The extra amount of pork which a person selling through a branch house is permitted to maintain in his inventory is a quantity equal to the average weekly deliveries through the branch house in the preceding monthly accounting period. The extra amount of beef permitted is one-third of the average weekly deliveries through the branch house in the previous accounting period.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATING TO FOOD DISTRIBUTION ORDER 27

SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK

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The following series of questions and answers have been prepared for the use of State and County War Meat Committees in connection with the issuance of permits for the slaughter of livestock under FDO-27. The series relates only to FDO-27, and does not contain information concerning the rationing of meats, which information will be issued by the Office of Price Administration. (Please discard all previous editions.)

1. Q. What animals are covered by the order?
  - A. Cattle, calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs.
2. Q. What is meant by slaughter?
  - A. To kill livestock for the purpose of obtaining meat.
3. Q. Who is considered the slaughterer of livestock?
  - A. The person who owns the livestock (in whole or in part) at the time of slaughter.
4. Q. Is a slaughterer's quota affected by the number of livestock he slaughters for hire or on a custom basis?
  - A. No. The slaughter quota of a person who slaughters livestock for hire or on a custom basis is not affected by such slaughter.
5. Q. What is meant by delivery?
  - A. "Delivery" means to transfer physical possession of meat to any other person.
6. Q. Who is a "farm slaughterer"?
  - A. A farm slaughterer is a person who is chiefly engaged in producing agricultural products as the resident-operator of a farm, who slaughters livestock, and who in 1941 did not deliver meat from the slaughter of livestock with a live weight of more than 10,000 pounds.
7. Q. Does "resident-operator of a farm" have the same meaning as "operator" under the Agricultural Conservation Program?
8. A. No. A "resident-operator" under FDO-27 may be a farm owner, tenant, sharecropper, or wage-hand so long as he resides on a farm and is chiefly engaged in agricultural production.



8. Q. Are permits for slaughter required by all resident-farm operators who slaughter livestock?
- A. No. Permits are not required for slaughter exclusively for home consumption. A permit is required if any meat is delivered to any other person.
9. Q. May farmers trade or exchange with other farmers meat from livestock they have slaughtered without a permit?
- A. Yes, provided such exchange does not exceed the total weight of 400 pounds dressed meat in any one year.
10. Q. May a farmer who slaughters livestock for home consumption sell or transfer lard or tallow without a permit?
- A. Yes. Lard and tallow are not included in the definition of meat in the order.
11. Q. Will any slaughter permit be required in connection with meat derived from the slaughter of livestock prior to April 1, 1943?
- A. No permit will be required. Slaughter prior to April 1 is regulated by OPA Meat Restriction Order No. 1, which does not require permits, but restricts slaughter to that of the corresponding quarter of 1941. Transfer or use of the meat after meat rationing is in effect will, of course, be governed by the applicable rationing regulations.
12. Q. Are permits required, and if so what class, for State or County institutions such as penal institutions, colleges, poor farms, etc., which slaughter animals produced on their own farms and serve meals to inmates or students?
- A. Butcher permits will be required for such institutions, since they are not chiefly engaged in agricultural production. However, federal agencies are not required to obtain permits, since they are not covered by the order.
13. Q. Where a farmer slaughters livestock to furnish meat to his tenants or employees, is this considered slaughter for delivery of meat, and will a permit be required?
- A. No.
14. Q. May permits be issued to a butcher or local slaughterer who is a successor in business to another who operated in 1941?
- A. No temporary permit should be granted. A permit may be granted only after petition is filed with the regional office and authorization issued by said office. In such cases the following affidavits must be submitted: (a) by the former owner that he will not use the quota he established in 1941



in any other plant at any time, (b) by the new owner that he will deliver products from the plant to substantially the same customers, in substantially the same areas, in proportionate amounts as did the previous owner during the first three quarters of 1942.

15. Q. May permits be issued to local slaughterer who has established a new business since 1941 and before April 1, 1943?

A. Yes. In an amount equivalent to 50 percent of authorized deliveries of controlled meats under MRO-1.

16. Q. What are the wholesale cuts of meat which are required to be identified under the order?

| A. | <u>Beef and Veal</u> | <u>Lamb and Mutton</u> | <u>Pork</u>  |
|----|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|    | Hind shank           | Log                    | Ham          |
|    | Round                | Loin                   | Backfat      |
|    | Rump                 | Ribs                   | Loin         |
|    | Loin                 | Chuck                  | Belly (side) |
|    | Rib                  | Breast                 | Plate        |
|    | Chuck                |                        | Butt         |
|    | Flank                |                        | Jowl         |
|    | Plate                |                        | Picnic       |
|    | Brisket              |                        | Spareribs    |
|    | Fore shank           |                        |              |

17. Q. Should County War Boards check sanitary facilities of slaughterers before issuing permits?

A. No. The slaughterer is required to certify that he has adequate sanitary facilities. Local health authorities should be encouraged to assist slaughterers in maintaining adequate sanitary facilities. However, if committee has knowledge the applicant has inadequate sanitary facilities, permit should not be issued.

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## WAR MEAT AND LIVESTOCK ORDERS

(These are the specific orders with which County  
Meat Committees will be directly concerned.)

Your War Meat Handbook should contain copies of the following  
orders now effective:

FDO 26 --

Dated March 31, 1943

FDO 27 --

Dated March 31, 1943

Amendment 1 effective March 31, 1943

Amendment 2 effective April 30, 1943

Amendment 3 effective June 1, 1943

FDO 27.1 --

Dated May 27, 1943

FDO 27.2 --

Dated June 1, 1943

FDO 48 --

Dated April 6, 1943

Amendment 1 dated June 12, 1943



FDO NO. 26

Effective March 31, 1943

Requires permits for dealers in livestock (1410.3b)

Livestock producers not required to have permit (1410.3c  
(3), and (5)

Must keep records of purchases and sales (1410.3c)

Reports to be submitted as required from time to time  
by Director, (1410.3d)

Only exemption: those registered under Packers and  
Stockyards Act, (1410.3b)



FDO NO. 27

Effective March 31, 1943

Sanitary restrictions on slaughter of livestock, 1410.4, paragraph (a) (7), (a) (8), c, c2, c3.

Permit required for slaughter. (1410.4b)

Restrictions on slaughter. (1410.4d)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Effective March 31, 1943

Permits and temporary quotas may be granted to those without 1941 slaughter bases. 4(10).

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Effective April 30, 1943

Suspended for month of May all temporary beef quotas and temporary increases in beef quotas to butchers and local slaughterers. (Paragraph 4n (1), (2), (3).

Additional sanitary provisions (Para. 3)

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Effective June 1, 1943

Establishes butchers' cattle quotas for June to 1941 level if operating in 1941.

Those not operating in 1941 are given monthly quota of one-half of his average monthly slaughter in the first nine months of 1942.

FDO NO. 27.1

Effective May 27, 1943

Requires monthly reports of local slaughterers, also reports of butchers when monthly slaughter exceeds 4,000 pounds liveweight.

FDO NO. 27.2

Effective June 1, 1943

Quota for local slaughterers during June at 80 percent of corresponding month in 1941, remains in effect until further notice.



FDO NO. 48

Effective April 6, 1943

Restricts inventories of controlled meat in federally inspected slaughter houses. (1410.8)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Effective June 12, 1943

Restricts inventories of controlled meat of all slaughterers, wholesalers, meat handlers, and meat processors.





FDO No. 28

Effective March 5, 1943

Restricted delivery of set-aside meat by slaughterers  
under federal inspection. (1410.2b)

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FDO NO. 28.1

Effective March 13, 1943

Establishes percentages that all livestock slaughterers  
must set aside for war uses. (1410.5)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Effective March 29, 1943

Abolished set-aside order for two weeks, March 29 to  
April 10. (1410.2a)

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Effective April 6, 1943

Continues effect of Amendment No. 1. (1410.2a)

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FDO NO. 28.2

Because government purchasing agencies have been unable to purchase adequate supplies of beef, Food Distribution Order 28.2 was put into effect on June 14. This order requires all live-stock slaughterers operating under federal inspection to set aside 45% of all the steer and heifer beef they produce.

Deliveries of the reserved beef must be made in the form of boneless and carcassed beef which meets Army specifications. The order applies to weekly production of beef and does not apply to inventories. It follows the terms, in a general way, of the set aside order issued last spring. A general set aside order (FDO 28), in effect 12 weeks just prior to the start of the meat rationing program, required set asides by the federally inspected packers of various percentages of their production. This order was later suspended.

Under FDO 28.2, federally inspected slaughterers are not released from the provisions of Meat Restriction Order 1, which designates the quotas of meat which slaughterers producing more than 500,000 pounds of meat in a quarter of a year may deliver for civilian consumption.

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